

1. A process for preparing a polyhalogenated cinnamic acid or a cinnamic acid derivative having the formula (III)

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$$\mathbb{R}^{2}$$
 \mathbb{R}^{3}
 \mathbb{R}^{4}
 \mathbb{R}^{8}
 \mathbb{R}^{8}
 \mathbb{R}^{8}
 \mathbb{R}^{1}
 \mathbb{R}^{1}
 \mathbb{R}^{1}
 \mathbb{R}^{3}
 \mathbb{R}^{3}
 \mathbb{R}^{4}
 \mathbb{R}^{3}
 \mathbb{R}^{3}

wherein R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are identical or different and in each case represent hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine or bromine, at least two of these radicals being other than hydrogen and

X represents OR^5 or $N(R^6)(R^7)$, where R^5 represents hydrogen or optionally substituted C_1 – C_{10} –alkyl, optionally substituted phenyl or benzyl and R^6 and R^7 are identical or different and in each case represent optionally substituted C_1 – C_{10} -alkyl and

 R^8 represents hydrogen, chlorine, bromine or optionally substituted C_1 - C_{10} -alkyl,

the process comprising: reacting (1) a diazonium salt of the formula (IV)

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wherein



R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ have the meaning indicated in formula (III) and A^O represents an equivalent of halide, hydrogensulfate, nitrate,

acetate or tetrafluoroborate ions or $\frac{1}{2}$ an equivalent of sulfate ions or $\frac{1}{3}$ an equivalent of phosphate ions,

with (2) an acrylic acid or an acrylic acid derivative of the formula (V)

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wherein

X has the meaning indicated in formula (III) and

 R^8 represents hydrogen, chlorine, bromine or optionally substituted C_1 - C_{10} -alkyl,

in the presence of a homogeneous, palladium-containing catalyst at a temperature ranging from about -5 to about +100°C.

2. The process according to Claim 1, wherein

R¹ represents hydrogen or chlorine,

R² represents hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine or bromine,

R³ represents hydrogen or chlorine and

R⁴ represents fluorine or chlorine, at least one of the radicals R¹,

R² and R³ being other than hydrogen,

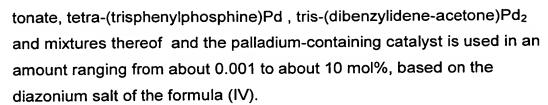
R⁵ represents hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, isopropyl or benzyl,

R⁶ and R⁷ represent methyl or ethyl,

R⁸ represents hydrogen or methyl and

A^O represents an equivalent of chloride, hydrogensulfate or acetate or _{1/2} an equivalent of sulfate.

30 3. The process according to Claim 1, wherein, the palladium-containing catalyst is selected from the group consisting of PdCl₂, PdBr₂, Pd(NO₃)₂, H₂PdCl₄, Pd(CH₃COO)₂, Na₂PdCl₄, K₂PdCl₄, Pd(II) acetylace-



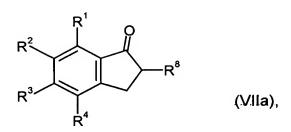
- The process according to Claim 1, wherein the diazonium salt of the formula (IV) is prepared from a corresponding aniline by reaction with sodium nitrite in acidic, aqueous solution or by reaction with an alkyl nitrite in acidic methanol and the salt is employed in the form of a reaction mixture obtained during its preparation.
- The process according to Claim 1, wherein from about 0.5 to about 2 moles of acrylic acid or acrylic acid derivatives of the formula (V) are employed, per mole of diazonium salt of the formula (IV).
 The process according to Claim 1, wherein the process is carried out without a base.
- 7. A polyhalogenated cinnamic acid or a cinnamic acid derivative having the formula (III'):

$$R^2$$
 H
 O
 O
 O
 O

wherein

- 20 R² represents chlorine and R⁴ represents fluorine, or represents fluorine and R⁴ represents chlorine.
 - 8. A method for preparing an indanone derivative of the formula (VIIa):

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wherein

 R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are identical or different and in each case represent hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine or bromine, at least two of these radicals being other than hydrogen and R^8 represents hydrogen, chlorine, bromine or optionally substituted C_1 - C_{10} -alkyl,

the method comprising:

(a) hydrogenating a polyhalogenated cinnamic acid or cinnamic10 acid derivative having the formula (III)

$$R^2$$
 R^3
 R^4
 R^8
 R^8
 R^8
 R^8
 R^8

wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁸ have the indicated in formula (VIIa) above and

15 X represents OR⁵ or N(R⁶)(R⁷), where R⁵ represents hydrogen or optionally substituted C₁-C₁₀-alkyl, optionally substituted phenyl or benzyl and R⁶ and R⁷ are identical or different and in each case represent optionally substituted C₁-C₁₀-alkyl and

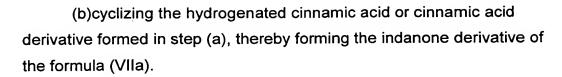
 R^8 represents hydrogen, chlorine, bromine or optionally substituted C_1 - C_{10} -alkyl,

and

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5 9. A method for preparing an indanone derivative of the formula (VIIb)

$$R^2$$
 R^3
 R^4
(VIIb),

wherein R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ are identical or different and in each case represent hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine or bromine, at least two of these radicals being other than hydrogen and

 $\rm R^9$ represents COOH, CONH $_2$ or COOR 10 , wherein $\rm R^1 denotes \, C_1\text{-}$ $\rm C_4\text{-}alkyl$,

the method comprising:

(a) hydrogenating a polyhalogenated cinnamic acid or cinnamic acidderivative having the formula (III)

$$\mathbb{R}^{3}$$
 \mathbb{R}^{4}
 \mathbb{R}^{8}
 \mathbb{R}^{8}
 \mathbb{R}^{8}
 \mathbb{R}^{8}
 \mathbb{R}^{1}
 \mathbb{R}^{3}
 \mathbb{R}^{3}

wherein R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 are identical or different and in each case represent hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine or bromine, at least two of these radicals being other than hydrogen and X represents OR^5 or $N(R^6)(R^7)$, where R^5 represents hydrogen or optionally substituted C_1 - C_{10} -alkyl, optionally substituted phenyl or benzyl and R^6 and R^7 are identical or different and in

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each case represent optionally substituted C_1-C_{10} -alkyl and R^8 represents hydrogen, chlorine or bromine, and

(b) cyclizing the hydrogenated cinnamic acid or cinnamic acid
 derivative formed in step (a), thereby forming the indanone derivative of the formula (VIIa)

$$R^2$$
 R^3
 R^4
(VIIa),

wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁸ have the meaning indicated in formula (III) above and

(c) converting the indanone derivative of the formula (VIIa), in case of R⁸ representing hydrogen after halogenation, by a palladium-catalysed carbonylation reaction with carbon monoxide and a suitable nucleophile, and thereby forming the indanone derivative of the formula (VIIb).